FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Pavlov Appraises Proposals

LD291135Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Vadim Pavlov article: "Socialism is the Compass of Peace"]

[Text] The concept of "detente" has become a firm part of the contemporary political vocabulary, not merely rhetorically but as a result of the shift in international relations away from cold war confrontation toward cooperation based on recognition and implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. And the credit for this belongs primarily to the land of the soviets, whose noble and tireless activity--from Lenin's Decree on Peace, with which the land emerged, to the program of further struggle for peace, international solidarity and the people's freedom and independence proclaimed by the 25th CPSU Congress, to which Soviet people are devoting all their strength--has rightly earned high assessment from progressive mankind.

In persistently and purposefully seeking a fundamental restructuring of international relations the Soviet Union relies on its strengthening alliance with all peace-loving forces and primarily on the might, cohesion and activeness of the socialist community countries.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is one of the paramount forms of cooperation among the socialist states. It was created 23 years ago and is reliably serving the interests of peace and socialism. And if today Europe has enjoyed the benefits of a peaceful life for more than 30 years, decisive contribution to this belongs to the Warsaw Pact countries, their coordinated, peace-loving policy and growing economic and defense potential. And here the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces are assigned the honorable and important role of insuring favorable external conditions for peaceful socialist and communist building, preventing imperialism's adventurist attempts to "export" counterrevolution or to interfere in the peoples' sovereign affairs and also defending and safeguarding the socialist community's security against possible aggression, from wherever it emanates.

Relying on the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the laws of the modern era and on the scientifically proven assessment of the balance of forces in the international arena--forces which are steadily shifting to the favor of world socialism and democratic movements--the fraternal socialist states are waging with optimism and increasing energy a persistent struggle for military detente and curbing the arms race.

The results of the Political Consultative Committee Conference of the states of the Warsaw Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty held in Moscow 22-23 November were further vivid evidence of this.

Like the other members of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union resolutely and consistently advocates the vital interests of all peoples who desire peace. The combat collaboration of the fraternal countries which are members of the equal alliance is sealed by the blood which our peoples' best sons shed in the brutal battle against fascism. It is a genuinely class alliance cemented by international working people's solidarity, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of peace--something which accords with the very nature of the socialist social system. And there is nothing surprising about the fact that during its existence its members have never unleashed--either together or individually--any military conflict or threatened anyone with the use of force: whereas, as TIME magazine has written, according to America's own calculations, during the postwar years Washington has threatened no less than 215 times to use military force to achieve its foreign policy aims.

The Warsaw Pact's political initiatives have been the motive force of European politics and the starting point in the creation of a broad system of international cooperation primarily in Europe. It is sufficient to recall the Bucharest Declaration (1966) and the Budapest Appeal (1968), which paved the way for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Thanks to this the European peoples now have a promising, comprehensive and carefully considered program for building a peaceful Europe--the program set forth in the Helsinki conference Final Act. The importance of this program certainly exceeds the confines of European relations since the Final Act represents a Magna Carta of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems and military-political orientations.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are making effective efforts with a view to preserving and expanding detente's achievements. The Moscow conference declaration puts forward new peace initiatives designed to consolidate detente and to improve contemporary international relations. The declaration proposes implementation of the following measures:

--The conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations providing for commitment by all states to renounce the use of force or the threat of force in all its forms and manifestations, including a ban on the use of nuclear weapons;

--Strict observance by all the states which participated in the all-European conference of a commitment not to use force or to threaten force in their relations with one another;

--The implementation of proposals that all the states which participated in the all-European conference undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another, that the NATO states and Warsaw Pact states not expand the membership of the two alliances and that the scale of the two sides' military exercises in Europe be restricted to the level of 50,000-60,000 men, and that the confidence-building measures agreed at the all-European conference be extended to the Mediterranean region;

--Measures to strengthen guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states, including renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against states which do not possess nuclear weapons and which do not have them on their territory as well as renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present.

The countries which do not have nuclear weapons on their territory are entitled to receive guarantees that nuclear weapons and also, in accordance with the principle of the nonuse of force or the threat of force, any other weapons will not be used against them.

The states which participated in the Political Consultative Committee conference oppose the buildup of troops and armaments on the territories of other states. They reaffirmed their consistent position favoring conclusion of agreements on reducing armed forces and armaments and favoring new efforts on an international scale to eliminate military bases on other countries' territory, to withdraw foreign troops from other states' territory and to create nuclearfree zones and peace zones in various regions, including Europe.

The conference participants also reaffirm their readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact simultaneously with the disbandment of NATO and, as a first step, to eliminate their military organizations, starting with the mutual reduction of military activity. [paragraph continues]

This would be a major stage in building a lasting peace. The Moscow conference participants expressed complete support for the peoples' struggle for their freedom, independence and social progress and advocated the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East--which envisages Israeli troop withdrawal from all occupied territories and implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable right to self-determination, including the creation of their own state.

The socialist community urges all the countries to embark on the path of peace and detente, peaceful settlement of all disputes and unconditional condemnation of all aggressive wars; to seek to hold talks in the near future among the five nuclear powers--the USSR, United States, Britain, France and China--aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons from arsenals and reducing military budgets by the Security Council permanent members. It also urges the multiplication of efforts by states and governments for the speediest completion of the talks now being held on ending the arms race; resolute advancement of the cause of military detente in Europe; and end to vestiges of colonialism and the policy of neo-colonialist exploitation; extirpation of the roots of national and racial oppression; a persistent quest for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The socialist community urges energetic action in the interests of the firm assertion in international relations of the norms of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force of the threat of force, respect for national independence and the inalienable right of every people to choose their own development path as they desire, the building of international relations while strictly observing the principles adopted by the Helsinki conference and the unswerving implementation of a policy of peaceful coexistence.

The socialist countries' policy remains invariable and aimed at strengthening peace and developing fruitful cooperation among all states. This is testified with new force by the conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow. The initiatives approved and adopted by the conference will certainly impart powerful new impetus to the detente process and will contribute to the positive solution of the extremely acute problems facing not only the European but also all the peoples of our planet.

Armed Forces Approval

LD290953Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Main Task of the Day"]

[Text] A powerful new stimulus in the struggle to intensify the relaxation of tension--that is how Soviet people, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive world public assess the results of the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. The conference, in which the top party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia took part, examined topical problems of the development of the European situation, exchanged opinions on some issues of the international situation as a whole and discussed questions of the consolidation and development of all-round cooperation among the fraternal countries. Central to the discussion, the final communique stresses, were further steps in the struggle to develop the process of the relaxation of tension, and for disarmament. Those taking part in the conference set forth their assessment of the situation and their conclusions and proposals in a unanimously adopted declaration.

This declaration is a document of great international political significance. It opens up new prospects for safeguarding the peoples' real and reliable security. The Warsaw Pact's specific proposals put forward in this document are aimed at imparting new impetus to the implementation of the all-European conference Final Act as an integral whole, insuring a decisive breakthrough in the talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament, and at attaining decisive progress in halting the arms race.

The profoundly conceived and constructive action program advanced at the Political Consultative Committee's Moscow conference and the appeals addressed by those participating to all mankind and to each individual person to make their contribution to the consolidation of the cause of peace graphically attest that the consistent, enterprising and dynamic foreign policy course of the socialist community countries accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples.

The joint in-depth analysis of the international situation conducted by those taking part in the conference enabled them to conclude that in recent years a trend toward the relaxation of international tension has emerged and has begun to influence the overall development of world affairs. At the same time there has been increased activity by the forces of imperialism and reaction that are trying to subordinate the independent states and peoples to their rule and are urging on the arms race and interfering flagrantly in the affairs of other states. The imperialist and reactionary forces' offensive against the positions won by the peoples in the struggle for international security pursues the aims of aggression, revanchism and hegemonism.

The continuation and intensification of the arms race and the buildup of its tempo and scale are the main danger to peace and international security, to the relaxation of international tension and to the peoples' independence and economic and social development. This danger issues above all from the imperialist NATO bloc. The militarist preparations which are being carried out in NATO on an ever greater scale are irrefutably borne out by many facts, including the constant growth of the bloc's military expenditure which has increased tenfold from 1949 through 1978--from $18.4 billion to almost $180 billion. The decisions of the NATO Council's Washington session on adopting a long-term program for developing the armed forces and reequipping them with increasingly destructive weapons and on appropriating tens of billions of dollars for these purposes are aimed at stepping up the arms race fueled by the aggressive forces of militarism.

The declaration adopted at the conferences stresses that the banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism. The Warsaw Pact resolutely condemned the policy of the imperialist circles that are encouraging and supporting fascist and other reactionary regimes in implementing flagrant and massive human rights violations and are at the same time trying to use the human rights problem to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist and other state.

Loyal to the elaborated principled course of their countries' communist and workers parties, the conference solemnly reaffirmed its determination to redouble efforts to consolidate peace, safeguard security, develop the detente process and broaden international cooperation. In the declaration adopted the conference participants made an impassioned new appeal to all states and peoples to seek the consolidation of peace and formulated aims embodying the peoples' just aspirations. They proclaimed to the world that they would do everything to insure that mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

The Moscow conference reaffirmed that the Political Consultative Committee is the main center for coordination of the Warsaw Pact's foreign policy. Speaking of how the socialist countries are to achieve the aims proclaimed in the conference declaration, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "We must march together, reinforcing our collaboration with each other; we must always display solidarity with the fighters for the peoples' freedom and independence; we must pool our efforts with all those who want a peaceful sky over our world and we wish people to live in happiness."

The working people of the Soviet Union and the USSR's Armed Forces, warmly approving and supporting the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee, express their readiness to do everything incumbent on them to achieve reliable security for all the people.

Arms Race Not Necessary

LD282312Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] International reaction to the results of the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states gives considerable attention to these countries' stand on the disarmament question. Our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes:

We say that disarmament is socialism's ideal and support our words with concrete proposals. There have been over 100 proposals. They have been made at different times by our country and its allies. These proposals are aimed at checking the armaments race and moving toward disarmament. Maybe it is illusory to have such a goal, as even during the present call by the socialist countries for a decisive change in the armament race, American Gen Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander Europe, quickly has responded with his own call aimed at the North Atlantic partners--he urges a step up in military readiness. In the West there are forces who have an interest in continuing the arms race. That is why the race must be stopped.

Whatever one says, the arms race must be stopped. Material preparation for war; and war, with the availability of rockets and nuclear weapons, is equivalent to mankind's suicide. In such conditions limiting arms race and disarmament becomes imperative if mankind wants to avoid holocaust.

The practical results already achieved reinforces our belief that this problem can be solved. The Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain, for instance, have managed to agree on stopping atmospheric, ground and water nuclear testing; in concluding a Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty that over 100 countries have signed; in coordinating an agreement on banning bacteriological warfare and in coordinating to some extent an agreement banning chemical warfare. Or, let us take the Soviet-American agreements for limiting strategic arms. Since 1972 we have managed to agree on this very complicated question. And, as has been reported, the new agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States is 95 percent ready. Consequently, agreements on arms limitation are possible. A new impetus in this cause is necessary now, and the Warsaw Pact deems it the most important task in present times to reach a speedy and decisive turning point in the negotiations for ending the arms race and for disarmament.

These negotiations are being held at various forums, and what is needed for their successful conclusion is political will. Also political will is needed so that the five nuclear states can begin negotiations in the near future on excluding the nuclear weapon from the arsenals. And what else but political will is necessary for cutting military budgets? There is no need whatsoever for an arms race. It is being kept up by certain interests or groups, and the forces striving for peace and disarmament are able to counter them successfully.

Road to Trust

LD282336Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The new ideas and initiatives put forward by the socialist countries in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact remain at the center of attention of the world public. Lev Strzhizhkovskiy, a journalist specializing in international affairs, notes that this major political forum of the socialist countries examined pressing problems of the development of the situation in Europe. Further steps along the road of developing the process of detente and disarmament occupied a central place in the discussion.

The official statement in Brussels by NATO representative (David Haig, is highly symbolic. He stated that the proposals submitted deserve attention, particularly those concerning talks on limiting strategic arms. (David Haig) also stated that the proposals contained in the declaration will be studied by the NATO foreign and defense ministers at their forthcoming meeting in Brussels.

The socialist proposals are clear, concrete, precise and what is most important, intelligent. For instance, the declaration contains an appeal to adopt a rule limiting the number of participants in military maneuvers in Europe to 50-60,000 men. This is one of the topical questions of present-day Europe. It is known, that this fall the largest maneuvers in NATO's history began in Europe and are continuing. Almost 300,000 NATO soldiers, thousands of tanks, aircraft and other military equipment are taking part. The provocative nature of such actions is obvious, and the Soviet proposal to limit the number of participants directly meets our continent's concerns today.

This is understood by the most farsighted and sober politicians. There is a reason, for instance, that THE TIMES of Britain sees in implementing the submitted proposals a way to raising trust between states. The road of trust is the main road along which the socialist countries call on their neighbors to walk. Proof of this is the experience accumulated since Helsinki. The edifice of peace will stand firm if all European peoples take part in its construction.

CEMA ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS END MEETING

LD252344Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A conference of specialists of the CEMA member-countries, which ended in the Armenian capital today, examined question of protecting the environment. Representatives from Bulgaria, GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union discussed possibilities for developing common methods to assess effects of harmful and toxic substances. The meeting in Yerevan has laid the basis for the development of a new stage of cooperation on this problem.

U.S., EEC HOPE TO SOLVE 'CONTRADICTIONS' AT TRADE TALKS

LD281718Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The United States and West European countries make another attempt to find a way out of acute contradictions in their commercial and economic relations.

The 17th round of negotiations between Washington and the West European Common Market opens today at the U.S. Department of State. It was officially announced that the participants in the two-day negotiations will discuss a broad range of matters of commerce, energy and economy.

Particular interest is shown here in the present round of talks of the trading rivals in view of the fact that the deadline for the resumption of the international commercial negotiations in Geneva, fixed for December 15, is drawing nearer. These negotiations drag out for nearly five years but they could not overcome differences and have not yet resulted in the drafting of an agreement on "liberalisation of trade". Quite the contrary, while solemn pledges of good will are being made on both sides of the Atlantic, the rivals resort increasingly to protectionism, which undermines chances of achieving a compromise.

As in the past, the United States sets the trend. It resorted of late to a number of discriminatory measures with regard to Western Europe, shortly before the U.S. Congress of the 95th convocation closed, it had introduced strict curbs on imports of meat, had increased tariffs on imports of textile and had refused to extend the President's powers for lifting customs on imported goods.

As the Washington POST wrote, the Common Market countries, in their turn, cannot conclude the talks until Washington stops threatening with trade reprisals against European exports. France, specifically, declared that it will try to block the agreement until it is given "firm guarantees" by the United States.

In the meantime, the United States is greatly interested in reaching the agreement. As is known, the United States over the past two years runs the record foreign trade deficits reaching 28-30 billion dollars. By conclusion of the agreement Washington hopes to seal officially concessions from rivals and to ensure unchallenged priority for U.S. exports.

According to commentators, the discussions in the State Department began in the atmosphere of uncertainty and pessimism. It is pointed out that the sides so far do not see a possibility of working out mutually acceptable recipes for overcoming differences.

The Washington POST, specificially, points to great political power of U.S. monopolies which are not going to give up exerting pressure on the administration for protecting their interests against more successful foreign rivals. As a result of this, the United States commercial policy, as is predicted, will have an ever more protectionist nature in the years ahead.

TASS SUMMARIZES RESULTS OF UNGA GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD282336Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Robert Serebreyannikov reports:

The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference closed here today. Delegations from 146 countries discussed various aspects of UNESCO'S activities and its program for the next two years.

At the initiative of the delegations of the USSR, Belorussia and the Ukraine, the session adopted a resolution on "UNESCO's role in creating a favourable public opinion for stopping the arms race and for transition to disarmament." It is said in the resolution that one of the pressing tasks now is to stop the arms race and to facilitate disarmament.

The session stressed the importance of the special General Assembly session on disarmament and expressed hope for calling as soon as possible a world conference on disarmament. The session delegates urges scientists and workers in culture in all UNESCO member countries to take an active part in the efforts to curb the arms race and to achieve disarmament.

The session adopted a resolution on UNESCO'S contribution to the cause of peace and its tasks in promoting the realisation of human rights and elimination of colonialism and racialism. It provides for increasing UNESCO'S contribution to strengthening international peace and security, to the liquidation of systematic violations of human rights and basic liberties, to the struggle against noncolonialism and colonialism, aggression, occupation of foreign territories, apartheid and racial discrimination. UNESCO, the resolution says, will continue its assistance to national liberation movements.

The session also passed a resolution on basic principles concerning the contribution of mass information media toward strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racialism, apartheid and instigation to war. It sets clear-cut tasks before mass information media of the whole world--to make a contribution toward strengthening peace and mutual understanding to the struggle against propaganda of war and against gross violations of human rights. At the suggestion of the USSR, Cuba, Mongolia, Mexico, Bulgaria, the GDR, Mozambique and Hungary, the UNESCO general conference approved a resolution urging the governments of all member states to increase assistance to the Vietnamese people in restoring their country.

The 20th session condemned the policy of genocide pursued by Israel in the occupied Arab territories.

A number of other final documents were approved. The General Conference passed a decision on a wider use of the Russian language in UNESCO as one of the chief media of international, cultural and scientific cooperation with a view to strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples in the interests of the social, scientific and cultural progress of mankind.

The session approved UNESCO'S budget for 1979-1980. It was decided to hold the next session of the UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade in 1980.

WEST 'FORCED' TO ACCEPT COMPROMISE UNESCO TEXT ON MEDIA

LD271639Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA special correcpondent dispatch: "Important UNESCO decision]

[Text] Paris, 23 November--An important event has taken place at the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference. A declaration on the basic principles relating to the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, developing human rights and combating racism, apartheid and warmongering has been adopted.

A draft of this document was elaborated in UNESCO over the past few years at the Soviet Union's initiative and obtained the broad support of not only the socialist but also most developing states. Throughout this time the leading capitalist countries headed by the United States opposed the adoption of the declaration. The Western bourgeois press mounted a campaign of attacks on UNESCO, distorting the content of this document and attempting to retain a free hand for militarist propaganda, interference in other people's affairs and uncontrolled dominance by Western news organs in the spiritual life of Asia, Africa and Latin America. At the present session in Paris the Western delegations sought first to remove the declaration issue from the agenda and then to change fundamentally its content and even its title.

These attempts failed. The resolute position of the socialist and most of the developing countries confronted the Western delegations with the threat of isolation at the UNESCO General Conference. In this situation they were forced to agree to the adoption of a compromise text of the declaration which retained, as is evident from the title, its principled provisions and general trend.

At the debate held in connection with the adoption of the declaration in which representatives of more than 60 countries and international nongovernmental organizations participated, the approval of this document was regarded by many speakers as a major step toward strengthening UNESCO's contribution to the struggle for peace and international mutual understanding and the struggle against militarist and racist propaganda.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE ADOPTS NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS

LD290956Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 29, TASS--The universal interest in realisation of practical and efficient measures with a view to restrict the nuclear arms race has found reflection in resolutions adopted by the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly after the completion of the discussion on problems of disarmament.

One of the resolutions, approved by the overwhelming majority of votes, urges all states having nuclear weapons "to get down to consultations relating to the earliest opening of urgent negotiations on ending the nuclear arms race and on a gradual and balanced reduction of stocks of nuclear arms and means of their delivery within the framework of a comprehensive stage-by-stage programme within an agreed upon schedule with a view to their final and complete destruction."

A resolution has also been adopted, emphasizing the pressing need of ending further tests, of nuclear arms. The Soviet Union is known to have repeatedly made concrete initiatives on this matter. The USSR has suggested that a treaty on full and universal prohibition of tests of nuclear arms be concluded, which would be in the supreme interests of the whole of mankind.

The resolution calls upon all the states, that they should before the conclusion of a treaty on an all-out prohibition of tests, refrain from any tests of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

On Mongolia's initiative, a resolution on an international week, bound to promote the aims of disarmament, has been approved by consensus. The document stresses the need of broad mobilisation of the world public opinion in support of measures on disarmament.

In a special resolution, the First Committee also welcomed a Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

CSSR, SOVIET ENVOYS COMMENT ON CYPRUS IN UN DEBATE

LD281244Y Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--The U.N. Security Council has wound up the debate on the situation in Cyprus. The Security Council unanimously approved a resolution expressing concern over the lack of progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem and reaffirmed fundamental principles of settlement: respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, putting an end to all foreign interference in its internal affairs and immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. The resolution urges all the sides concerned for cooperation in the implementation of these resolutions. It stresses the necessity of a resumption of intercommunal talks under the aegis of the U.N. secretary general with the aim of the speediest solution of the problem. It was repeatedly noted in the course of the U.N. Security Council session that the settlement of the Cyprus conflict is of great significance not only for the destinies of the peoples of Cyprus, but also for strengthening and peace and international detente. It was noted in this connection that an obstacle in the way of a just and lasting settlement are the attempts by the imperialist forces at interfering in the internal affairs of the republic with the aim of undermining its independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Czechoslovak permanent representative Ilja Hulinsky said that manoeuvres by the Western circles circumventing the known decisions of the United Nations Organization with the aim of imposing such a solution to the Cyprus problem that would meet NATO's military-strategic objectives shall not be permitted.

Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov stressed that the USSR comes out against imposing on Cyprus plans and decisions by anyone. "The Cypriots must be ensured their sovereign right to decide independently without any pressure and interference from the outside questions pertaining to the system of the Cyprus state with due regard for the rights of the island's Greek and Turkish communities. He pointed out that the Soviet Union comes out for the implementation without any delay and in full of the U.N. decisions on Cyprus, and is ready on its part to contribute in every possible way to such a settlement of the Cyprus issue that would not be detrimental to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus."

ADDITIONS TO ARTICLE ON LEBANESE ARMENIANS

A comparison of the article entitled "Soviet AAPSO Condemns Violence Against Lebanese Armenians" published on page A 3 of the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS in English item at 1430 GMT on 24 November, which runs the full text of the statement, provides the following addition:

Between paragraphs one and two of A 3 insert the following paragraphs:

The target of such irresponsible and criminal actions now is the Armenian population of the Lebanon. As follows from reports, these repressions were launched against the Armenian community because it refused to be drawn into fratricidal armed struggle which was provoked by the imperialist forces and which imperilled the very existence of that Arab state. Innocent civilians are killed, their property destroyed and cultural monuments demolished during terrorist actions against the Armenian population. As a result, the number of refugees, great as it is without that, is further increasing.

All of this is a gross violation of the international convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and punishment for it and runs counter to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

FBI GIVING 'ANTI-SOVIET SLANT' TO DEATHS IN GUYANA

LD282310Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The tragic events in Guyana continue agitating the minds of Americans who demand a careful investigation of the circumstances and real causes of the tragedy which cast a shadow on the United State's prestige. As new facts come to light it is becoming clear that the mass death of members of the People's Temple sect is not just an action of religious fanatics but a kind of illustration for the notorious "American way of life" with its characteristic suppression of any dissident. It is also becoming increasingly clear that some people in the USA are not interested in an objective inquiry into the tragedy and would like to direct the investigation to a wrong track, even a most improbable one.

This seems to be the only explanation for the absurd speculation of some Western news services which are trying to picture J. Jones, the leader of the People's Temple sect, this "Priest Gapon", American style, as almost--a "supporter of communism". This kind of speculation was started by the FBI which, according to a REUTER report, found in Jones' clothes a letter which said that "the world will not attain communism" without Jones. There is nothing unusual about this "find" of the FBI. It is well known that the FBI, just as the CIA, always "find" what they are expected to find. But those who are trying to misinform the public went even farther in their fantastic inventions. The first report was followed by other equally absurd stories, alleging that Jones was connected with certain anonymous "Soviet diplomats", that he negotiated the transfer of his sect to the USSR and even tried--it is not clear why--to forward a suitcase with 25,000 dollars to the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown.

In short, some people in the West, piling one invention upon another, are trying hard to turn this tragedy, which shook America, into a cheap detective story with an anti-Soviet slant. The aim of such stories is not hard to see: People who circulate them want to distract public attention from those responsible for the tragic death of American dissidents in Guyana and at the same time to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union. The implication of such stories is that "Moscow's hand" has reached as far as Guyana's jungle.

But all your efforts are in vain, messrs slanderers. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE described your inventions as an "anti-Soviet provocation." There is nothing to add to this description except, perhaps, one remark that in their absurdity these inventions surpass many of the stories circulated by imperialist propaganda men before. Evidently they have not grown wiser.

U.S., USSR SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CURBING ARMS RACE

LD281201Y Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 47, 20-24 Nov 78 Signed to Press 23 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Sergey Tosunyan article: "Responsibility to Mankind"]

[Text] Recently there has been a further narrowing of the gap between positions at the Soviet-American SALT talks. True, there is still a difference of approach on a number of issues, but both sides are making efforts which, it must be hoped, will result in a mutually acceptable solution of this major issue.

Commenting on the Soviet-American SALT dialog, the press in many countries notes that the conclusion of a new agreement limiting strategic offensive armaments would have a favorable impact on improving the entire international political climate and would be a positive new step in solving such an important problem as ending the arms race.

In the last few days the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee has attracted the broadest attention from the world public. The declaration adopted at this conference says: "...The speedy conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on a second agreement limiting strategic offensive armaments and the transition to new agreements reducing them--something in which the other nuclear powers must also be involved--would be of tremendous importance."

The lastest talks in Moscow have helped to considerable extent to reduce the distance separating the USSR and the United States in the elaboration of the SALT agreement. During U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance's stay in our capital he was received by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This meeting evoked keen interest in the foreign press. "Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev personally joined the participants in the latest round of talks between the USSR and United States on strategic arms limitation in Moscow," AP wrote.

Sober-minded U. S. statesmen and politicians advocate speediest conclusion of the SALT agreement. Thus in an article published in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR C. Yost, well-known American historian and diplomat and former U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, warns: "New, more dangerous and destructive types of weapons have appeared since 1974 and will continue to appear until the second- and later the third-stage SALT agreements are concluded."

However, there are circles in the United States which are reluctant to take a sober view of the prevailing correlation of forces and to abandon their dangerous plans. The positive development of relations between our two countries does not suit them at all. To the accompaniment of a ballyhoo about an imaginary "Soviet threat," the Pentagon generals and hawkish politicians who are secretly backed by the powerful military-industrial complex are intimidating the population by alleging that the SALT agreement will yield one-sided advantages to the Soviet Union and will weaken the West's security. It is clear that the militarists need this campaign in order to have a free hand to continue the arms race.

The creation of an atmosphere of the necessary trust among states is very important for headway in the cause of disarmament. But can plans for the production of neutron weapons, and the excessive inflation of the U.S. military budget, contribute to an atmosphere of trust? Can a policy aiming at the achievement of military superiority help strengthen trust? The Soviet Union advocates that our relations with the United States be an effective factor for peace, and for the sake of this it is prepared to take all necessary measures. Both our countries have a great responsibility for the elimination of the threat of war; thus they must insure that their actions in international affairs are commensurate with the scale of this responsibility to all mankind.

SOME SENATORS CONTINUE LINKING SALT TO OTHER ISSUES

LD281429Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, TASS--The U.S. Senate delegation which paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has returned to the United States.

The senators held a press conference at the airport in Washington. Almost all the delegation members who spoke noted the usefulness of the trip, the high level at which the delegation was received, and the profound and frank nature of the discussions held on a wide range of questions of Soviet-American relations.

The senators emphasized the great significance of the meetings with the Soviet leaders, particularly the talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Senator A. Ribicoff, the delegation head, expressed satisfaction with the visit and the exchange of opinions. He especially pointed out that all L.I. Brezhnev's statements clearly voiced the USSR's desire for peace and good relations with the United States.

As the talks showed, the senator declared, the Soviet Union's leaders seek the speediest conclusion of a new Soviet-American SALT agreement. Other senators also pointed out that they were firmly convinced of the Soviet leadership's desire to conclude a SALT agreement in the very near future.

At the same time certain senators, who in Moscow showed themselves opposed to the conclusion of a new Soviet-American SALT agreement, are continuing this line on their return to the United States. For example, they are still making attempts to "link" the conclusion of a SALT agreement to artificial issues which do not have the slightest bearing on the Soviet-American talks.

ENERGY DEPT WORKS AGAINST DETENTE, NUCLEAR ARMS LIMITATION

LD262356Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that, since its creation, the U.S. Department of Energy was a constituent part of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Hidden behind the department's 19 basic energy programs are sinister plans for escalating and modernizing the U.S. thermonuclear arsenal. It is significant that the Americans correctly call this department "the little Pentagon." The statistics about the department's staff composition also prove this. Of the 25 key posts in the department, 9 are held by former Pentagon men, 7 by scientists specializing in atomic bombs, and several posts have been taken by former CIA staff. This entire "team" is headed by the former director of the CIA and former defense secretary, J. Schlesinger.

In fact, it was under the protection of the Energy Department's emblem of peace that the inveterate enemies of international detente wove their nest. Together with its "big brother," "the little Pentagon" is conducting a secret war against possible agreements on limiting nuclear weapons and against strengthening the nonproliferation policy.

The communists have always adhered to the view that peace can be preserved and that nuclear disarmament is a feasible task, stresses the paper. "New evidence of this," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out, "is the call contained in the declaration adopted by the participants in the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee meeting, which has just taken place in Moscow, to strive for talks in the near future between the five nuclear powers in order to exclude nuclear weapons in all their forms from states' arsenals and adapt nuclear energy so that it will be used for peaceful purposes exclusively."

CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM HITS HOPES OF ARMS CONTROL BACKERS

LD2811147Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Under Pressure From the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] New York--President Carter recently signed a secret directive on "strengthening national civil defense against a nuclear attack." This was reported to representatives of the press a few days ago. The program provides for the immediate evacuation from the big cities of tens of millions of Americans when a nuclear attack threatens. To prepare conditions for this evacuation, civil defense appropriations are being more than doubled. In the next few years a total of over $2 billion will be spent for this purpose.

At least two questions arise in connection with the adoption of the civil defense program. From where does Washington expect a nuclear attack on the United States? Second, why has this program been adopted precisely now?

The administration spokesmen eagerly explained to journalists that the program is needed in the event of a "large-scale war with the Soviet Union." Only under such circumstances, they said, would emergency measures such as the evacuation of major cities be required. But of course it is necessary to prepare for this evacuation.

Much has been said about the "threat of an attack" by the Soviet Union on the West, including the United States. This mythical threat is brought into play whenever an increase in military expenditures or new military projects have to be justified. The hackneyed motif is also extensively used for the psychological manipulation of the population.

The well-orchestrated campaign about the threat of a nuclear attack "by the Russians" begin in the United States 17 years ago, in 1961. In response to this "danger" a program to construct fallout shelters was announced. The artifically fueled hysteria continued for several years, enriching a number of construction firms. The wave of fear also left its mark on the Americans' consciousness.

Pentagon representatives now say that the sixties' civil defense program was good, but very expensive--allegedly the only reason that it failed. The generals forget or prefer not to mention something else: the recent changes which have taken place in the world.

These changes in the international situation have unfortunately failed to alter the thinking of rightwing circles in the United States. These circles evidently never abandoned their ideas that war, including nuclear war, can serve as a continuation of policy. Hence the persistent and sometimes even hysterical appeals to develop and adopt new lethal arms systems, increase conventional weapons and increase military appropriations.

Now it is the turn of so-called civil defense. Henceforth a special agency in the Pentagon will instruct the population what to do in the event of nuclear war. It is planned to construct special command points from which the leadership of the population and other measures will be implemented.

You can now hear diverse opinions as to why it is precisely now that the directive on the new civil defense program has been signed. [paragraph continues]

It is said that, like the decision to produce the basic components for the neutron weapon, it is designed to "satisfy the hawks" inside and outside the Senate and thus reduce opposition during the Senate's discussion of a future agreement on the second stage of strategic offensive arms limitation.

But the new U.S. civil defense program has been adopted for far from peaceful purposes. Its function, an administration representative stated, is to make "long-term efforts for a gradual reduction of our vulnerability in the event of a nuclear war."

It was evidently not insignificant that the Washington POST wrote: The adoption of the civil defense program signifies "the demise of the bright hopes of those who support arms control."

WASHINGTON SILENCE, HYPOCRISY ON CAMBODIAN TERROR SCORED

LD2717O1Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Vladimir Lomeyko article: "Moralists Have Second Thoughts"]

[Text] The U.S. Permanent Mission to the United Nations has sent a letter to the chairman of the Security Council reporting "a number of cases of massive human rights violations in Kampuchea."

"Bah! Really?" the amazed reader will ask. After the whole world has for 3 years been talking of the brutalities of the present Phnom Penh regime, after all Kampuchea has been turned into a giant concentration camp, after only 50 percent of the country's 8 million population remains alive, the Washington champions of human rights suddenly express their "concern." It looks as if they knew nothing until now about the fact that the Phnom Penh authorities have enslaved an entire people, that all universities, the postal system and stores have been shut down in the country, that museums and pagodas have been turned into storehouses, or that Khmers are disemboweled or have nails driven into their necks for the least offense or dissatisfaction, and families and entire villages are killed one by one without mercy for the infirm, the aged or children.

But who will believe that Washington, which is so keen on other people's affairs and has spread a giant network of spies and informers throughout the world, knew nothing of the mass executions in Kampuchea....

Which means that it knew, but it kept silent. Which means that it deemed it disadvantageous to reproach the Phnom Penh regime for exterminating thousands and thousands of citizens. And hasn't a blind eye been turned to the atrocities because Kampuchea was meanwhile mounting armed operations on the border with Vietnam at Peking's instigation?

The Washington pharisees' long silence about the mass extermination of Kampucheans fits perfectly in the context of the "double standard" that the U.S. administration is displaying in the sphere of foreign policy and human rights. And if today Washington believes that it is time to reproach Phnom Penh with "a number of cases of massive human rights violations," those are merely belated crocodile tears. They were shed when Washington began to feel the regime will not last long, when actions by the people are broadening in 16 of Kampuchea's 19 provinces and when even Peking is considering replacing the discredited ruling group. Therefore it is not a matter of indignation, but barefaced calculation: Why not kick the tottering Phnom Penh elite and demonstrate our "principledness" in the struggle for human rights?

And if in a while Washington suddenly has second thoughts about the fate of the Chileans and Nicaraguans who have been shot or are behind barbed wire, the world will hear another sob of hypocrisy from the moralists who today shake Pinochet and Somoza by the hand.

RACIST, NEONAZI ACTIVITY INCREASING IN U.S. CITIES

LD270804Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[text] Moscow, November 27, TASS--The increased activity of racists and neonazis in the USA indicates: The right-wing forces in the United States insistently seek to advance to the forefront of political life. Big capital is trying to use them as an obstacle to an intensification of the struggle of the masses for their rights, to the growth of solidarity among the working people who come out against the omnipotence of monopolies. Big capital practices terror and violence through right-wing reactionary organizations, writes Sergey Filatov, PRAVDA's commentator.

Racist and fascist gatherings in U.S. cities are held with the direct connivance of the authorities. The police takes the rampaging bandits under its protection, and arrests those who are in the ranks of demonstrators to express a protest against an increased activity of reaction.

Meanwhile, the commentator points out, official Washington does not cease the hypocritical talk of "violation of human rights" in socialist countries. On the plea of defending those rights, attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are being made. As is known, when the matter concerns the flouting of democratic rights and freedoms in their own country, U.S. politicians as if become both blind and deaf.

The progressive public of the USA expresses a deep concern over the authorities' policy which allows the most reckless detachments of reaction to carry out an offensive on democratic rights and freedoms of the people, to implant racism and fascist obscurantism.

CARTER STRESSES DIFFICULTIES OF COMBATING INFLATION

LD281749Y Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 28, TASS--President Carter spoke at a congress of the national league of cities in St. Louis. He dwelt on the problem of inflation whose annual rates, as is known, now make up about nine percent. Inflation now affects cities--and every American--more deeply than any other economic problem, the President admitted.

President Carter said that inflation is reflected in utility bills, inflation jeopardizes the economic progress. "Inflation eats into maintenance and capital funds, and with restricted budgets your streets, buildings, and parks fall into greater disrepair." "Federal dollars sent to cities buy less each year," the President said.

The President stressed that the task of combatting inflation that was set in the program he had proclaimed recently will not be easy. At the same time it follows from his statement that the government does not intend to take the road of curbing the military spending, which, as is known, is the main source of inflation but is going to advance along the road of further cutting of allocations for home social and economic programs.

President Carter warned that the 1980 fiscal year budget will be "very tight". He said that "there will be little money for new initiatives next year." The budget will disappoint those who expect constantly expanding federal aid--and a constantly expanding number of new programs

"If we fail to control inflation, we face a deeply troubled future", J. Carter said.

COLORADO TRAIL OF ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATORS CONTINUES

LD281438Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--Nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb, are a terrible threat to the entire mankind. To eliminate it, we will insist on closing American centres for the production of nuclear weapons, Dr. D. Ellsberg, a noted public figure told the court in Colorado examining the case of participants in a peaceful demonstration outside a factory producing plutonium fuses.

In the dock are 60 persons out of 250 arrested participants in the demonstration. All of them are charged with violating public order and trespassing the territory of a private company.

I took part in the demonstration outside the factory after I learnt about the plans of the U.S. administration to start the production of the neutron weapon whose components are to be manufactured at a plant in Rocky Flats, D. Ellsberg stressed in his speech in court. He exposed those, who claim that the neutron weapon is a "humane" weapon allegedly of a defensive character.

E. Fregrish, an activist of an antiwar organisation, told a TASS correspondent: We are confident that increasing numbers of Americans will realise the danger of the arms race and join the ranks of peace champions actively opposing the policy of militarism in the USA.

The trial in Colorado State is continuing.

WALLPOSTERS CALL FOR HUA KUO-FENG'S RESIGNATION

LD282236Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to reports from Peking, Teng Hsiao-ping, deputy chairman of the PRC State Council, has rejected the proposal that he should assume the post of premier, now held by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. In an interview granted to Novak, a U.S. observer, Teng said that he had been offered the post 18 months ago and again quite recently, but that he would not take it, giving health as the reason.

Tatzupaos appeared in Peking last week demanding Hua Kuo-feng's regisnation as premier of the State Council and Teng's appointment to that post. They also were the first for many years openly questioning Mao Tse-tung's infallibility and demanding democratic changes. The same slogans were carried by more than 3,000 demonstrators who gathered in Tienanmen Square yesterday. Teng Hsiao-ping has positively assessed this campaign but has disapproved of the criticism of Mao Tse-tung. The leaflets' authors, he said, maintain that Chairman Mao was 70 percent good and 30 percent bad, while I believe that he was more than 70 percent good. Teng evaluated himself as 60 percent good and 40 percent bad.

The deputy premier announced that former Defense Minister Marshal Peng Teh-huai would soon be rehabilitated; Mao relieved him of that post 20 years ago. However, Teng refused to say whether former PRC Chairman Liu Shao-chi would be rehabilitated. He was a victim of the ill-famed Cultural Revolution. One may conclude from these facts that the recently initiated campaign condemning the excesses of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution are gaining momentum. Another campaign is currently criticizing Mao Tse-tung, Hua Kuo-feng and other individuals prominent during the Cultural Revolution. At the same time, Teng Hsiao-ping and other influential figures of the so-called old guard are attempting to keep this spontaneous movement firmly under control in order to prevent it from developing into an open uprising of the popular masses.

PRC PROPAGANDA TRIES TO DISTORT USSR-SRV TREATY

LD290029Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 November--TASS commentator Sergey Mezhevoy writes:

Chinese propaganda organs are excelling themselves in the search for arguments in an attempt to compromise the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and at the same time mask the real reasons for their confusion and irritation in connection with its signing. Peking propaganda slanderers are portraying it as a military alliance which supposedly threatens all the countries neighboring Vietnam. And, as frequently happens, their diligence is boomeranging against them.

In criticizing the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, the PEOPLE'S DAILY used a "puzzling" argument: In the critical moments of the struggle against U.S. aggression, it says, the SRV did not sign a document such as the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, but now for some reason it has become necessary. Doesn't this indicate the military and "aggressive" direction of the treaty?

However, Peking's memory is short! At the beginning of 1965, when the United States launched an open war against the Vietnamese people and began mass bombing of North Vietnamese territory, it was none other than China that turned down the DRV's proposal: asking all socialist states to sign a joint document condemning U.S. aggression and declaring joint support for the Vietnamese people. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states expressed their readiness to do just that.

In the same period Peking also turned down the Soviet Union's initiative to hold a summit meeting among the USSR, the PRC and the DRV to discuss measures for supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle.

In assessing this line in Peking's policy, Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, said recently: "In the years of resistance to U.S. aggression our party spoke out in favor of creating a world popular solidarity front with Vietnam, the foundation of which was to have been formed by the socialist states. However, China refused to join such a front. Maoist China virtually supported the division of Vietnam and did not come out against U.S. presence in Southeast Asia."

So Socialist Vietnam unfailingly looked to the solidarity of the socialist states, including solidarity in its international legal form. And it obtained and is obtaining such support, in accordance with the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, from the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries both during the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and at the present complex time, when the Chinese leadership's policy has created new and considerable obstacles to building socialism on Vietnamese soil. The USSR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is a new and concrete manifestation of the strength of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the strength of the socialist community is solidarity. Peking's attacks on the treaty constitute yet another manifestation of the present Chinese leadership's treacherous antisocialist policy.

CPSU'S PELSHE CONFERS WITH MUECKENBERGER-LED SED DELEGATION

LD291055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties, a delegation of the SED Central Committee Party Control Commission was in the Soviet Union 20-25 November. The delegation was headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Commission.

The German comrades familarized themselves with the work experience of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and of the party commissions of local party organs. They had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the Moldavian CP Central Committee, Kishinev Gorkom and the party commissions of a number of Moldavian enterprises.

On 24 November the delegation was received by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. A cordial, friendly conversation ensued, in which I.S. Gustov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party control Committee, and S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, participated.

Friendship Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD291057Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The protocol for 1979 to the long-term plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and the Society for German-Soviet friendship was signed 24 November.

In 1979 the fraternal societies' attention will be focused on the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR and events devoted to the 34th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

Present at the signing were a German-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by the society's chairman, E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH SPANISH COMMERCE, TOURISM MINISTER

LD281700Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, the minister of trade and tourism of Spain, who arrived in the Soviet Union in connection with the opening of the first Spanish industrial exhibition in Moscow. During the talk, which proceeded in a business-like friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of developing relations between the USSR and Spain, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries, which are making particular progress in the sphere of commerce and economy. It was noted that the further successful development of these relations would contribute to a still broader mutual understanding between the Soviet and the Spanish people, as well as to the consolidation of peace and detente in the European Continent.

NATO CALLED 'SYNONYM OF ARMS RACE INTERSIFICATION'

LD210818Y Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

["Militarist Fever"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--NATO is "a synonym of international tension buildup, and arms race intensification," writes today SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in the article headlined "Militarist Fever". The invariable role of this aggressive bloc, the paper points out, was confirmed by the recent NATO assembly session in Hamburg which became a forum openly preaching a militaristic philosophy.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA draws attention to the fact that the Atlanticists outlined their credo in a final document which states the desirability of having in NATO, in addition to conventional weapons,--weapons with incrased irradiation or neutron warheads.

The increasing frequency of sabre-rattling bouts on the part of NATO are due, the paper notes, to the fact that certain elements in the USA who are displeased with the idea of international detente [are] gaining ever firmer positions on the European Continent. Such quarters in the USA are trying to undermine detente through NATO and the widely-ramified network of its apparatus, in which the Americans have great weight and influence.

However, the opinion of European peoples regarding the NATO's increasing military activity is absolutely definite and unequivocal. "They stand squarely against everything that poisons Europe's political climate and damages detente", the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA underlines.

VIKTOROV CRITICIZES NATO MILITARY BUDGET INCREASE

LD282324Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The NATO countries are evidently increasing allocations for military purposes. The United States is calling the tune; from 1947 to 1978 it has spent more than $1 trillion on arms.

A comparison indicates that this represents three times the sum America spent during World War II. However, the American military budget continues to grow. For the current fiscal year it has reached the record sum of almost $130 billion, and that is not the limit, by far. Pentagon Chief Harold Brown has already stated that by 1983, military spending would top $172 billion. According to him, this is the amount the administration deems necessary to stay in the race to increase arms expenditures. The United States is pulling other NATO states along with it. NATO has already undertaken to increase military expenditures by 3 percent annually until the year 2000. This means that an additional $80 billion is to be extracted from the pockets of the taxpayers in the Atlantic states. This [word indistinct] pilfering of resources is being justified by stressing, for instance, that an increased military industry could increase jobs. In effect, funds for the arms race are increasing, as is unemployment in Western countries.

Throughout the world people expect more resources to be allocated for raising their living standards, for developing health services, for improving education and, finally, simply to combat hunger. Yet at present some 700 million people in the world are systematically undernourished; more than one-third of mankind lacks elementary medical aid, and more than $1 billion daily is being burned for armaments.

The Soviet Union has for a long time now been calling for a reduction of military budgets beginning with CEMA member countries at the United Nations. Money conserved should be used partly for aiding developing countries. A similar appeal is also contained in the Warsaw Pact declaration adopted in Moscow recently. A cut in military budgets is being called for by the socialist countries as an urgent and feasible task. This can and must be done. Things must not stand as they are; unproductive expenditure, expenditure for the extermination of people must end.

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR CANCELLATION OF EEC MEETING CITED

LD252202Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Everything was ready in Bonn for a conference of the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries, but all of a sudden the conference was cancelled. Here is an analysis sent in by a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA, Vladimir Mikhaylov, from Bonn.

At this conference the foreign ministers were to have discussed the situation in South Africa, the Middle East and Iran.

The cancellation of the conference is allegedly due to the fact that there were insufficient materials for talks on the proposed subjects, but observers believe that the failure of the conference cannot be explained away at all by insufficient materials on these subjects. The refusal to hold the conference was due to the fact that the policy of the Common Market has been profoundly deadlocked.

In the Middle East, support for a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv has placed the Common Market nations on the brink of a serious complication of relations with most Arab countries. In South Africa attempts have failed, by staging sham elections, to give the racist regime a semblance of democracy. During the worsening of the situation in Iran, profound differences have appeared between the West European countries, first of all on whether to interfere or to (?stop) direct attempts to channel the developments in Iran along lines profitable for foreign monopolies.

One general thing can be traced on the problems of all these three regions on which allegedly there was nothing to talk about in Bonn. There is an intention to interfere in internal processes in order to direct them towards a reactionary development. All this discredits the Common Market countries before other nations. It produces sharper differences in the EEG.

SENATOR JACKSON OPPOSES SALT AGREEMENT AT NATO MEETING

LD281742Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, November 28, TASS--American Senator Henry Jackson again came out with a warning about "dangers" that allegedly threaten the United States and its NATO allies at the talks on strategic arms limitation. At the 24th session of the North Atlantic Assembly under way here, he said that conclusion of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement will lessen the United States' ability to defend Europe. Living up to his reputation as the rabid adversary of improvement of Soviet-American relations, Jackson also declared that the Soviet Union, allegedly, seeks to achieve a marked military supremacy over the West. And though sessions of the North Atlantic Assembly are generally used by their participants, parliamentarians of NATO countries, as a rostrum for declaration for further heightening of tensions and for making anti-Soviet sallies, the speech of the American senator was received cooly this time. Representatives of a number of countries, specifically of the Netherlands, declared that signing of a Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement is vitally important for further reduction of armaments and for relaxation of tensions in East-West relations. They believe that the failure to sign such an agreement would increase political and military instability.

Serious contradictions were manifested at the session on the question of neutron weapons. Persistent efforts of the USA to achieve consent of its European partners for deployment of these barbarous weapons in Europe came up against resistance of members of the assembly's military commission. The draft resolution on this question which was submitted by the speaker from the military commission Klass de Vries of the Netherlands contained serious reservations about a possible inclusion of the neutron bomb in the arsenal of European NATO countries. The U.S. delegation refused to approve of this draft resolution and declared that it will prepare its own proposals on this question.

The United States continues bringing pressure on its NATO partners to make them agree to deployment of neutron weapons in Europe. This aim, by all indications, was pursued also by Jackson's statements about the Soviet Union's striving for "military supremacy over the West" and his hypothesis that the United States' ability to protect Europe will lessen in case of signing of the strategic arms limitation agreement.

SENATOR BYRD IN IRAN ON 'SECRET MISSION' FOR CARTER

LD282052Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 28, TASS--Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, has been on a secret mission in Iran on instructions of U.S. President J. Carter. It was reported about his negotiations with the shah of Iran and the head of the military government, General Azhari, only after the senator had left the country.

In the press statement, published in Tehran in this connection, Robert Byrd reaffirmed on behalf of President Carter the U.S. support to the present Iranian regime and its measures to restore "order". He stressed that the U.S. would go on maintaining close relations with Iran in the political and economic spheres and also in ensuring the country's "security."

The American emissary assured that the United States was against interference in the internal affairs of Iran and did not intend to intervene itself.

As noted in local political circles, these claims of his do not correspond to American press reports that the U.S. has concrete plans of interference in the Iranian events if an "emergency situation" arises there. A special committee has even been set up in the White House under the President to "study the situation in Iran", and a "working group on Iran"--in the State Department. The newspapers reported on urgent deliveries to Iran of American tear-gas grenades and other police equipment for dispersing demonstrators, on plans to send there American Army "anti-riot experts".

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General David Jones, admitted the other day that the United States had broad possibilities for interference in Iran.

In the meantime, as reported by news services from Tehran, the situation in Iran remains heated. A student demonstration took place opposite Tehran University. The manifestators handed out anti-government leaflets. The strike of workers of the oil refineries is continuing in Tehran and Shiraz. They demand the release of political prisoners, democratic liberties, lifting of martial law.

The sharp political crisis has gravely upset business activity in Iran. Analyzing the situation in the Iranian economy, specialists predict a growth of unemployment and considerable growth of the rates of inflation in the next few months.

Radio Tehran broadcast an interview with the noted Iranian political leader Ali Amini, who stressed that the strikes and unrest in the country were caused by actions of the authorities in the recent years. The authorities, according to Amini, have deprived the people of a chance to take part in political life. Operations of the secret police (SAVAK) harmed the country greatly. The results of the agrarian reform have actually being [as received] done away with. Agriculture and industry have become completely dependent on foreign capital. The situation was aggravated by the irrational spending of the huge oil profits. Corruption and other abuses became rampant both in the government apparatus and in other sections of society.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0130 GMT on 28 November, in the "International Diary" program by Valeriy Kosovan, notes that" Senator Byrd, special emissary of the U.S. President, has completed a 2-day visit to Iran, which was shrouded in a veil of secrecy. He held talks with the shah and the head of the Iranian Government, General Azhari. According to AP, Byrd said he made the visit to stress once again the resolute support by the United States for Iran. When he spoke of Iran, the senator clearly meant the present Iranian regime, which has come up against mass popular disturbances. In the U.S. press recently direct hints have appeared about the possibility of U.S. military aid to the Iranian authorities for suppressing the disturbances. There was even talk of sending troops to Iran. All this, like Byrd's visit, indicates Washington's interference in the purely internal affairs of an independent country--a question that must be decided only by the Iranians themselves. The reason for such interference is clear: It is caused by alarm over the fate of both the major U.S. capital investments in Iran and Iranian oil, which comprises 10 percent of U.S. oil imports."]

MOSCOW PAPERS DISCUSS CURRENT SITUATION IN IRAN

LD281515 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 November 1978 carries on page 4 a 500-word A. Akhmedzyanov Tehran dispatch reporting the submission of General Azhari's Cabinet and government program for the approval of the Majlis. The dispatch briefly notes the composition of the Cabinet and then examines the government program, concluding that it contains no indications of how political and socioeconomic demands will be satisfied. The final part of the dispatch mentions the continuing tension, strikes and clashes, and the evacuation of personnel of Western firms from the country following "indignation among the Iranian public" at their "unseemly activity."

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 November 1978 carries on page 4 a 600-word commentary attributed to M. Yevgenyev. The commentary cites Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent on possible Western military intervention in Iran and then proceeds to trace the rise of the mass antiregime demonstrations over the past months, acknowledging their "religious coloration" but asserting that "the real reasons for the disturbances are the grim material situation of the broad people's masses, the dominance of foreign capital, bureaucratism and corruption in state establishments." Yevgenyev notes that few people in the country benefited from the influx of oil money in the seventies, with vast sums being squandered on arms purchases and a consequent exacerbation of social problems. The disturbances continue despite the replacement of the Sharif-Emami government by the military government of Gholam Reza Azhari, which has failed in its attempts to cover up past mistakes by jailing political opponents. The commentary concludes by citing the Washington POST on U.S. concern over the impact on its interests in the Mideast and the Gulf.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HITS AS-SADAT'S CAPITULATORY COURSE

LD282204Y Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

["Against Anti-Arab Intrigues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, November 28, TASS--A session of the All-Arab Peoples' Congress has ended here. The documents of the congress condemn resolutely the capitulatory course of As-Sadat's regime aimed at achieving a separate "settlement" with Israel. Representatives of the progressive Arab public quarters demanded that the headquarters of the Arab League should be immediately moved out of Cairo together with all other inter-Arab public and trade-union organisations.

They declared their solidarity with the growing struggle of the Egyptian people against the ruling regime, which has entered into a conspiracy with American imperialism and Zionism. The congress participants voiced an angry protest against the repressions directed by the Egyptian authorities against the progressive, national-patriotic forces of the country.

Having denounced the agreements concluded at Camp David as invalid and unlawful, the delegates of the congress urged all the Arab trade unions to stage a strike of protest if the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel was signed. They also demanded a boycott of American planes and ships in all the Arab air and sea ports.

In order to deal a blow at the interests of American monopolies in the region, the documents note, it is necessary to put on the order of the day the question of nationalizing Arab oil, which is an effective weapon in the struggle against world imperialism.

The decision taken by the Baghdad summit conference, by meetings of the National Front of Staunchness and Confrontation, the signing of the Charter of Joint National Actions between Syria and Iraq, the congress resolutions stress, constitute a solid foundation of principle for the struggle of the Arab nations to achieve a fair peace in the Middle East.

The congress called for the strengthening of the alliance of the Arab peoples with the anti-imperialist forces of all the countries. It is pointed out that attitude to As-Sadat's treacherous course and to the anti-Arab Camp David agreements constitutes a touchstone for determining who is a friend and who is an enemy of the just cause of the Arabs. In this connection the documents stress that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are loyal and dependable allies of the Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

INFLATION IN ISRAEL TO REACH 60 PERCENT BY END OF 1978

LD281143Y Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 28, TASS--By the end of this year the level of inflation in Israel will reach the record figure of 60 per cent. This was said, according to the Israeli Radio, by Mechel, the secretary general of Israel's General Federation of Labour. The unprecedented rise in prices, he emphasized, was largely due to the government's economic policy.

There is seldom a month in Israel without an increase in the price of this or that commodity. The Israeli newspapers write that the government has resolved to increase public transport fares by 25 percent and medicines by 12 per cent beginning with next week.

This year has not been an exception for the Israeli economy. Inflation has been shaking it also in preceding years. Another depreciation of the Israeli pound is expected in the future. The Israeli Ministry of Finance expects that inflation in the country will be 30 per cent next year.

Inflation, higher prices and the rise in the cost of living lead to bigger dissatisfaction in the country and to more strikes. Elementary-school teachers have been on strike for the third week. Eilat dockers have downed tools. Workers of a Dead Sea salt refinery call for bigger wages. More strikes are maturing.

The demands of the strikers are granted only in one out of ten cases, the Israeli press reports. Wages cannot catch up with the rise in prices and the disastrous decline in the Israeli currency exchange rate.

MOROCCAN FISHERY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN RIGA

LD222244Y Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Riga, November 22, TASS--"We owe the establishment of the fishing industry of Morocco to the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union," a TASS correspondent has been told by Abdel Hammid Ayoueh, president of the Association of Fish Canneries of that African country. The delegation which he heads, and which includes representatives of the joint Soviet-Moroccan fisheries company Marsoupeche, arrived today in Riga, the capital of Latvia, a Soviet Baltic republic.

Ayoueh, the initiator of formation of the joint company, has said that the aim of the visit is negotiations on further cooperation in exploration of the Atlantic resources, the training of cadres of Moroccan fishermen and fish processing specialists, introduction of new [words indistinct] the canneries [words indistinct] close links with Soviet Latvia's fishermen, stressed Abdel Ayoueh. The trawlers and mother ships, registered in Riga, supply Morocco with fresh fish. Latvian fishermen help train young people of Morocco in their trade.

In Riga, the delegation familiarized themselves with the new fisheries port, around which there are big refrigerators, a sardine factory. We are going to build such complexes in our country with the help of the Soviet Union, Abdel Ayoueh said. He said that the joint Soviet-Moroccan company is a good example of cooperation between fishermen of the two countries. The company is not only of economic significance but also serves the noble cause of strengthening friendship between the two countries.

MEDIA COMMENT ON USSR-ETHIOPIA TREATY, TALKS

LD280851Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup dated 20 November: "Internationalism in Action"]

[Excerpts] The world press is commenting extensively on the Soviet-Ethiopian talks and the speeches delivered in Moscow by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers. Reporting the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, foreign mass news media emphasize that this treaty is a model of equitable relations between a great socialist power and a young developing country and serves the interests of strengthening peace inside and outside Africa.

The ETHIOPIAN HERALD emphasizes that relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation have been established between the two countries since the birth of socialist Ethiopia. These relations, the newspaper indicates, are founded on the commonality of interests of socialist states and developing countries.

"The good relations that have evolved between the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples have a long history," another Ethiopian newspaper--ADDIS ZEMEN--writes. "The Soviet Union has always firmly and actively defended Ethiopia's independence and freedom. The internationalist aid given us by the CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union during the recent intervention will remain forever in the Ethiopian people's memory and will occupy an important place in the history of their revolution."

Contrary to Western propaganda's false allegations, the Soviet Union is not pursuing mercenary motives in Africa, Asia or Latin America, a commentary by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY states. The USSR's policy is aimed at strengthening the independence of developing states and advancing their national economies. At a time when the Ethiopian revolution was threatened with mortal danger from international imperialism and reaction, the USSR resolutely defended and supported our people, thereby enabling Ethiopia to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity and smash the imperialist plot. Now that the question of developing and rehabilitating socialist Ethiopia's national economy has appeared on the agenda, the Soviet Union has once again extended us the hand of friendship, as evidenced by the conclusion of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in Moscow. That is internationalism in action!

The Ethiopian people are faced with the tremendous tasks of peaceful building and implementing the revolution's ideals, Cuba's GRANMA points out. In resolving these tasks socialist Ethiopia can continue to count on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

An AFP report states: "The Soviet leader urged Africa's statesmen to resolve disputes not be force of arms but at the negotiating table."

The Soviet leader sharply attacked imperialist actions in Africa and the Near East, America's UPI points out in commenting on the results of the Soviet-Ethiopian talks. Speaking at the Kremlin dinner, L.I. Brezhnev voiced solidarity with the Arab countries that reject separate deals with Israel and criticized the actions of Western states in southern Africa. The agency emphasized that L.I. Brezhnev "rejected Western charges against the Soviet Union of interfering in Africa, since the USSR is resolutely opposed to any violations whatever of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of African countries."

ETHIOPIAN SUPREME COUNCIL SEMINAR CLOSES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD281056Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, November 28, TASS--The elimination of the feudal production relations, cooperation of agriculture, enhancing the role of the state industrial enterprises create favourable conditions for Ethiopia's development along the socialist road. This conclusion has been drawn here by the participants in the first seminar of the Supreme Council for the holding of a national revolutionary campaign for development and central planning, which closed here.

It discussed specific measures directed at broadening agricultural and industrial production, ensuring a rise in the living standards of the country's working people. The seminar was attended by members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, ministers and representatives of public organisations. They stressed the important role of the working class and peasantry in consolidating the gains of the people's revolution by victories in the economic field. Paramount attention in the struggle for ensuring an economic upsurge of Ethiopia, which is now mobilising all of its manpower, financial and material resources, will be devoted to the speediest liquidation of the legacy of the overthrown emperors' regime: poverty, hunger and diseases, said Tamrat Ferede, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, addressing the closing session of the seminar.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER DENOUNCES S. AFRICAN PROVOCATIONS

LD281330Y Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 28, TASS--The racialist regime of the South African Republic is continuing armed provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. The Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola issued a statement here today saying that South African war planes systematically fly over civilian and military installations of the People's Republic of Angola from the territory of Namibia occupied by the South African radicalists. Aircraft fly up to 100 kilometres inland and even more.

The Defence Ministry also draws attention to the big concentration of troops of the South African Republic and the counter-revolutionary UNITA gangs along the whole border line of the Angolan Cuando-Cubango Province. Ground troops of the regular Army of the South African Republic, the statement points out, are preparing to attack jointly with the UNITA puppet gangs the positions of the Angolan Army in Cuangar, Calai, Diric and Shamawera areas. An attack against these positions is expected to be accompanied with air raids by the South African Air Force on military and civilian targets deep in the Angolan territory.

The Defence Ministry calls upon the Angolan people for enhancing vigilance and timely exposing the intrigues of the enemies, for strengthening the country's defence capacity and readiness to give a rebuff to the placemen of imperialism in Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU DETAINS INFILTRATORS, CALLS FOR VIGILANCE

LD281204Y Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bissau, November 28, TASS--As Radio of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau said, an armed group of counterrevolutionaries, who secretly crossed into the country's territory, was detained. The group, the radio said, planned to launch acts of sabotage. The radio called upon the population to show vigilance against the intrigues of enemies of the revolution.

ROK-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES 'OBSTACLE TO REUNIFICATION'

SK291008Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 28 Nov 78 SK

[(Mikhaylov) Commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, a U.S. military exercise codenamed Maulex has begun in South Korea. To participate in this military exercise, which will continue until January 1979, engineering, artillery and aviation units of the U.S. 3d Marine Amphibious Force were deployed from Okinawa to South Korea.

This is not the first military exercise conducted in South Korea recently. Toward the end of September, a joint military exercise by U.S. and South Korean Air Forces was staged in South Korea using modern aircraft and facilities of the AWACS system, which is utilized for electronic reconnaissance. In a U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise conducted in South Korea from 14 to 20 November, a landing operation was staged.

This demonstration of power through military exercises and the constant provocations by Seoul and U.S. military circles constantly remind us of the fact that South Korea has become a dangerous source of tension in the Far East. The fact that the militarization of South Korea is growing larger in scale cannot but evoke concern.

The puppet regime in Seoul spreads the myth of a threat from the north and begs its masters across the ocean to provide it with more new weapons and to increase funds to maintain 700,000 puppet troops. In the past, the United States spent the enormous total of 5.6 billion in establishing a large military base in South Korea. Washington has now promised to provide Seoul with about 2 billion to further increase South Korea's military potential.

South Korea's militarization and the Pentagon's demonstrations of power constitute a new obstacle on the road to the reunification of Korea, which the Korean people desire. As the spokesman for the DPRK's Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted in a recent statement, the Korean people totally oppose the attempts to aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and to frustrate the peaceful reunification of Korea. This just stand by the DPRK is understood and supported by all progressive mankind.

OHIRA TO BE PRIME MINISTER FOLLOWING FUKUDA ELECTION DEFEAT

LD281702Y Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 28, TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said he will not run for the chairmanship of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at the party's congress on December 1. This means that Masayoshi Ohira, general secretary of the LDP, will be elected the party's new leader who will automatically become the prime minister of the country.

As ASAHI SHIMBUN reports, at the government's meeting today Takeo Fukuda suggested that all members of the Cabinet of Ministers resign. It is expected that this will be officially announced on the day of the holding of the LDP's Congress. An extraordinary session of parliament, at which Masayoshi Ohira is to be approved as a new prime minister of Japan, is to be convened early next week.

Takeo Fukuda took the decision to give up running after the results of preliminary elections of the LDP chairman, which were held from November 1 to 26, became known. Almost 1.5 million members and supporters of the party took part in the elections. Masayoshi Ohira was placed the first among the four running candidates. He polled more than 550,000 votes. Takeo Fukuda polled 470,000 votes, although the public opinion polls taken prior to the elections with one accord predicted his victory. It was originally planned that the party's chairman will be finally elected at a party congress from among two candidates polling the largest number of votes at the preliminary elections. The congress will be attended by 378 LDP deputies in parliament. Takeo Fukuda giving up a further struggle means that Masayoshi Ohira will fill the posts of the leader of the ruling party and prime minister. Masayoshi Ohira is 68 years old. He is a prominent figure of the LDP, who has held a number of important posts in the government, including the posts of the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of finance.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET AID ON ANNIVERSARY

LD241742Y Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--"Thanks to close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their all-round assistance, the Mongolian People's Republic has not only built up a national industry and other branches of the national economy and industrialised states in major indices of public education and health services", Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, writes in his article in the Soviet weekly ECONOMIC GAZETTE. His article is devoted to the 54th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic which is observed by the Mongolian people on November 26.

At present, the factories built in Mongolia with Soviet technical and economic assistance account for about 50 per cent of its gross industrial output, specifically for 80 to 100 per cent of power production, the output of coal, flour and bakery products, felt, wool and mixed feeds.

Mongolia's entry into the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1962 was an important landmark in the development of and expansion of its all-round ties with the fraternal socialist countries in the fields of economy, science and technology, T. Ragchaa writes.

AUCCTU APPROVES DRAFT PLAN FOR 4TH YEAR OF 5-YEAR PERIOD

LD240052Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The draft state plan for the 4th year of the 5-year plan period was examined and approved today at an expanded meeting of the AUCCTU Presidium. Those who took part in the discussion voiced a number of proposals and remarks, which, in the opinion of the AUCCTU Presidium, should be taken into account by the Gosplan.

AUCCTU Chairman Comrade Shibayev noted in his speech that the 10th 5-Year Plan period has become an important stage in the development of socialist competition, creative work by the entire people and mass enthusiasm. Compared with last year, the volume of industrial output has risen by 4.8 percent; this is 0.3 percent above the level of the annual plan. Production of highest category output has increased by one-third. The tasks for the marketing of output during the January-October period have been overfulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries, except the coal industry.

Comrade Shibayev stressed that the analysis of the fulfillment of the annual program shows at the same time that reserves for raising effectiveness and quality of work exist in every industry, and that the trade unions' primary task is to render practical aid to collectives in using these reserves.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS JOINT SESSION HELD 28 NOV

LD282256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A joint session of the Councils of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held today in the Kremlin. Consideration was given to questions concerning the agenda and the order of work of the 10th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation. A report on these questions was delivered by Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The session was conducted by Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Taking part in the Council of Elders session were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION 28 NOV

LD281820Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to discuss questions connected with the 10th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation.

Presidium members expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum which ended yesterday. It was stressed that the Presidium is basing its activity on the conclusions and directions contained in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Confidence was expressed that the consistent implementation of the plenum's decisions and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the country's economic and social development in 1979 would become an important step in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and the program planned for raising the well-being of the Soviet people.

The Presidium reviewed proposals for the agenda and order of work for the USSR Supreme Soviet session and adopted relevant decisions. The question of completing the work of the planning and budget and other standing committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers was discussed according to the preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1979, as well as the progress of 1978 plan fulfillment, the USSR state budget for 1979 and the report on fulfillment of the 1977 budget.

It was noted that a particular feature of the forthcoming session was the introduction of the draft plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1979 and the question of fulfillment of the 1978 plan for discussion by the deputies, in accordance with the requirements of the USSR Constitution.

On the Presidium's agenda were questions of a USSR draft law on USSR citizenship and the further improvement of the practice of awarding USSR orders and medals. A decision was adopted to forward the law on citizenship for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet, on behalf of the Presidium. A Presidium committee was created to draw up a bill on the general position regarding USSR orders, medals and honorary titles.

The question of introducing changes and amendments stemming from the USSR Constitution into the legislation on basic rights and duties of rayon, city, settlement and village soviets of people's deputies was reviewed. The particular significance of legislative acts on rights and duties of soviets of people's deputies in improving their work in managing various branches of state, economic and sociocultural construction was stressed. The Presidium adopted a decision on putting forward for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet a draft law on additional tax benefits for invalids of the Fatherland War of the first and second groups, and a draft resolution on the holding of elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th [as heard] convocation as well as a number of Presidium decrees adopted during the period between USSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

Speaking at the session on questions concerning the agenda were: Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Vashchenko, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Prokhorov, secretary of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general.

Taking part in discussion of the issues were: Comrades Grishin, Kunayev, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, Masherov, Rashidov, Vatchenko and other members of the Presidium.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN KREMLIN PALACE 29 NOV

LD291200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] The USSR Supreme Soviet session opened in the Great Kremlin Palace today. The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities started this morning at 1000.

The deputies and guests greeted Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov and Gorbachev with stormy, prolonged applause. The deputies unanimously approved the agenda of the session and its order of work. The agenda comprises five items:

On deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from Kirgizia and Estonia;

On the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1979 and on progress in implementing the state plan for the economic and social development of our country in 1978;

On the USSR state budget for 1979 and on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1977;

On the draft law on Soviet citizenship; and

On the endorsement of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ibraimov, Kebin Made Deputy Chairmen

LD290848Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0828 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Sultan Ibraimov and Ivan Kebin were elected deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet residium at the session of the USSR parliament which opened here today. In August Sultan Ibraimov was elected chairman of the Kirgizia Supreme Soviet Presidium, one of the Soviet Central Asian republics, to replace Turabay Kulatov, who retired. Ivan Kebin, formerly first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee (Soviet Baltic), in July was elected chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet presidium after the death of Artur Vader. According to the USSR Constitution the chairmen of the Supreme Soviet Presidiums of all union republics are deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the country's highest legislative body, the USSR Supreme Soviet.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDERS OF LENIN IN KREMLIN

LD281922Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, today in the Kremlin presented USSR awards to a group of party officials. Orders of Lenin were presented to Comrade Aksenov, first secretary of the Altay Kraykom; Comrade Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Comrade Konovalov, first secretary of the Kaliningrad Obkom; Comrade Leonov, first secretary of the Sakhalin Obkom; Comrade Ponomarev, first secretary of the Vladimir Obkom; Comrade Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestan Obkom; comrade Yunakh, first secretary of the Tula Obkom. Comrade Kuznetsov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Brezhnev, conveyed to those who received awards sincere congratulations and wished them good health, happiness and new successes in their activity for the good of the homeland.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALLHOLDERS IN SOVIET ECONOMY DESCRIBED

LD281442Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--Individual subsidiary small-holdings of collective farmers, factory and office workers are a major source of expanding food resources in the USSR.

At present there are over 32 million such small-holdings. The state allocated 6 million hectares of land for them. Their share in total agricultural production of the country is 12 per cent, in vegetables over 25 percent, potatoes almost two thirds, meat and milk--some 30 per cent.

The existence of such small-holdings does not contradict the principles of socialism; on the contrary it reflects the solicitude of the state for meeting the requirements of the working people in food. The Constitution of the USSR legislatively sealed the right of Soviet citizens to subsidiary small-holdings. State organizations provide assistance to citizens in working their small-holdings, in cultivating vegetables, breeding and fattening animals.

The individual small-holdings do not compete with collective farms and state farms, which furnish the foundation of socialist agriculture and are monopoly producers of grain, cotton, tobacco and other staple crops. Collective farms and state farms specialise, bearing in mind local conditions, in the cultivation of those crops whose production is profitable precisely on a large-scale. The state is interested in providing a full range of farm produce for Soviet citizens and eagerly buys the surplus from individual small-holders.

On the other hand, the state regulates the management of these small-holdings; the plots of land must not exceed 0.5-0.6 hectares, and the number of animals for fattening is also established. An indispensible condition is management of the small-holding exclusively by members of the family.

The land in the USSR is the exclusive property of the state: It belongs to all the people and to no one in particular. No citizen can buy or sell it. Granting a plot for individual use to the collective farmer or state farm worker, the state determines an insignificant land rent--one a a half kopecks per square metre.

NEED TO REDUCE ORENBURG NATURAL GAS WASTAGE STRESSED

LD221559 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 November 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word report by a PRAVDA inspection team under the heading "From Field to Consumer," describing the efforts of the Orenburg natural gas complex collectives to eliminate wastage of natural gas during transportation to consumers. Noting that the quantity of natural gas consumed in the actual pumping process can be reduced and that the thermal energy generated by compressor stations could be put to good use, the report also points out that "It is hard to form a sense of thrift at each work place when considerable losses are allowed because of planning miscalculations and lack of departmental coordination." The report states that some successes have been achieved in reducing natural gas wastage but notes that considerable reserves still exist, and emphasizes that "it would be expedient for the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan, together with the ministries and departments involved, to create a scientific and technical commission for preparing substantiated proposals for the comprehensive processing and utilization of Orenburg gas."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 27-28 NOV

LD290734 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 27 November reports on the preparations for next spring: Stavropol farmers have successfully carried out the sowing of winter crops. High-quality seeds were used and vigorous shoots have appeared. At the moment summer crop seeds are being sorted at farms and more than 85 percent of these are ready, which is double the amount prepared at this time last year. Harvesting has been completed in Kurganskaya Oblast and machinery is now being prepared for next spring. Two-thirds of the machinery requires major overhaul. Farms in Rostovskaya Oblast are watering winter and perennial grasses on pasturelands and fields cultivated for hay. Moisture retention is also being carried out on those fields where corn will be sown in the spring.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that Tadzhikistan farmers are completing the cotton harvest. They have already sold 894,000 tons of raw cotton to the state. In order to fulfill their enhanced socialist pledges they must deliver less than 6,000 tons more.

"In connection with this report by our correspondent, we remind our listeners that the mean annual volume of the total production of Soviet agriculture will amount, over the 3 years of the current 5-year plan, to R125 billion. This exceeds by 1.5 times the indices for the same period prior to the CPSU Central Committee March 1965 plenum."

At 1000 GMT the radio reports that the Elita Association has been set up in Kurganskaya Oblast to produce and breed seeds of local high-yield spring wheats. It has started sending to farms in the Transurals the first batch of seed of a new strain--(Shadrinskaya). The general director of Elita, (Ivan Fedorovich Tokarev), reports: The new wheat will be sown for next year's harvest on 12,000-12,500 hectares. For next year, 150,000-180,000 quintals of seed of the new variety will be provided. Thus, in the next 2 or 3 years, the old low-yield strains will be replaced. It is expected that (Shadrinskaya) will give an average yield of 3-5 quintals more per hectare than the old strains.

Other new wheats of importance for the future are Zauralskaya and Vera, which in 1978 gave still higher yields. Zauralskaya gave 52 quintals this year, and Vera around 53. This shows that their potential is enormous.

At 2300 GMT on 28 November the radio reports that agricultural workers in Kashkadarinskaya and Dzhizakskaya oblasts in Uzbekistan have successfully fulfilled their pledges for the sale to the state of all agricultural produce as well as silk cocoons.

DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN LANDS IN TURKMENIA VIEWED

LD281520Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ashkhabad, November 28, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Krasheninnikov, writes:

The first one thousand hectares of new lands have been handed for cultivation to agriculturists in western Turkmenia--in a region which occupies over a quarter of the territory of that Soviet Central Asian republic, the 1,000-km long Kara Kumy Canal made it possible to inaugurate the ploughing up of virgin lands. 500,000 hectares of fertile virgin land has to be developed in that part of the republic and a new major cotton growing centre has to be set up. Stock breeding, the cultivation of vegetables and subtropical crops will be further developed.

The ploughing up of Kara Kumy virgin lands began two decades ago after the first section of the Kara Kumy Canal had been completed. The valuable experience of virgin land development in Kazakhstan so vividly described by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his book "Virgin Lands", was applied there. Following the example of Kazakhstan, the course was set for the comprehensive development of the new territories. Setting up large farms, settlements with all conveniences were built, roads laid out and power transmission and communications lines established.

Building materials industry enterprises and processing plants were erected at key points. Full mechanisation and scientific farming were planned for state farms and collective farms.

The development of virgin and fallow lands is one of the main trends of the expansion of agriculture of Soviet Turkmenia, carried through in conformity with the agrarian policy of the CPSU. In the republic, where deserts occupy 80 per cent of the territory, this involves big material and labour expenses on the shifting of the Amu-Darya River waters over tremendous distances and large-scale irrigation and land reclamation. The idea of digging a canal across the Kara Kumy sands originated some 300 years ago. It was only after the victory of the Great October Revolution and the formation of the USSR that the age-old dream of the Turkmen people could come true. Experience has shown that a successful onslaught on the desert can be launched only by a state with a progressive social order, a powerful economy and a highly developed science and technology.

The area under cultivation in Turkmenia have been almost doubled. About half the total cotton harvest of the republic, some 500,000 tons, is produced in the Kara Kumy Canal zone. Seven new cases have been built on Turkmen virgin land. One more is being set up in the zone of the Khauzhan reservoir where 100,000 hectares of virgin lands have been ploughed up.

The expenditures on the construction of the Kara Kumy Canal were soon recovered and 3,000 million roubles of net profits have already been made. The digging of the "river of life", which attained a length of 1,000 km, continues.

COSMOS-1050 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 28 NOV

LD290810Y Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--The USSR launched the Cosmos-1050 artificial earth satellite on November 28.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for continuing space exploration.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: Initial period of revolution--89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee)--298 kilometres, minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee)--258 kilometres, inclination of orbit--62.8 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment the sputnik carries a radio system for precise measurements of orbit elements and a radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

EXPEDITION RETURNS FROM RESEARCHING TYPHOONS IN PACIFIC

LD 241031Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[V. Pechorin Report: "International Expedition Completed"]

[Text] Vladivostok--The Akademik Shirshov, Akademik Korolev, Prilev and Priboy--vessels from the far East Hydrometeorological Research Institute which took part in the comprehensive "Typhoon-78" expedition--have returned to Vladivostok from the Pacific Ocean's tropical zone. The expedition lasted 120 days.

Why is it necessary to equip expensive expeditions and send them to the extremely dangerous areas where typhoons originate? In answer to this question N.I. Pavlov, deputy expedition leader and candidate of geographical sciences, says "powerful tropical cyclones cause colossal damage totaling $1 billion a year."

For some time meteorologists from Japan, the United States, Australia, the Philippines and other countries which suffer from this calamity have been studying typhoons with the aim of formulating reliable methods of forecasting them. In recent years Soviet scientists have carried out major research in this field.

This time they were working in the "cradle" of typhoons in the Pacfic Ocean--the regions near the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Scientists from the Philippines and Cuba also took part in this expedition.

Much unique data was obtained in the course of continuous and lengthy comprehensive research. For possibly the first time, scientists succeeded in making a complete cross section of a typhoon. It was cyclone "Nina," inside which, despite strong winds, a group of weather ships proceeded in strict order, forming a moving test site.